FOREIGN TREACHERY .- The alacrity with which

our adopted citizens have volunteered their servi-ces in defence of their adopted country, and our

American institutions, is worthy of all praise, and

reflects the highest credit on their patriotism as

citizens. If any more proof were needed to fal-

sify the villanous charges that have for so many

years been heaped upon our naturalized fereign

population, the recent enrolments under the act

of Congress, would set them at rest forever .-Proof, however, is fortunately not required, because the good sense and spirit of the American people have, in the most explicit and satisfactory

way, crushed the false assertion so that they will

never rise again. Recent events bave shown that

our Irish, German and French population are not

behind their native brethren, in answering the

call of their country. In the State of Georgia, the

only company of volunteers, we believe, that have left for the seat of war, are the Irish Jasper Greens.

This company numbers over ninety of as good

soldiers as ever pulled a trigger, while the different compaines of Montgomery Guards, from

the several States, show that the Irish are deter-

mined to have a large share in the glory that the

country will achieve. In Louisville, Lieut, Pike

of the Mongomery Guards, a thorough bred Irish-

man, actually sold out his house and stock of gro-

ceries at auction, left the money for the support of his family, abandoned his business, and with

his brave comrades marched to the seat of war.

Contrast this sacrifice with the conduct of the

editor of the native American organ in St. Louis.

He preferred to use the harmless shooting stick of

the printer, to the musket, and preferred the jin-

gle of his press, and the odor of the lamp oil, to the din of cannon and smell of saltpetre. He who

would not allow an Irishman to vote, was glad to

procure one as his substitute to proceed to the

has left for the Rio Grande, and in Texas, Mis-

souri, and other States, the Germans are volun-

Watering Places.

As the warm season advances, the watering places are receiving their accustomed visitors. The fashionables

come on this way for Saratoga, Newport Niagara, and other places of summer resort.

At the Falls, Mr. Hollis White, of Buffalo, has opened

the Eagle Hotel, which we understand has been newly

repaired and painted, and furnished in the most comforte

ble and elegant style. The furniture is entirely new and of the best quality, and the wines and liquors are of the

choicest brands.

Mr. White has engaged a French cook, and has made

every arrangement for the reception of guests. From

the reputation he has hitherto equired, we augur for his

Theatrical and Musical.

in "Town and Country," and "Don Casar de Bazan," and their acting brought down the same unbounded yet discriminsting applause which it is ever their fortune to meet with from a isshionable house. At the close of the last play, Mr. Barry was loudly called for; and, appearing before the curtain, made a very neut, modest and gentlemanly speech. Miss Crocker's benefit comes of this evening. She is a young actress of considerable merit, rapidly improving, and probably destined o attain some distinction in her profession. A good house, on the occasion, would be a flattering encouragement to rising talent.

Bowert THEAT . The performances at this establishment last evening were for the benefit of Mr. E. Woolf, leader of the orchestra. In addition to the regu-

lar company, Miss Clarke and Mr. Walcott, both of Olympic, appeared. Love's Sacrifice," "The Follies of a Night" and "Black Eyed Susan," were played to a

well patronized last evening, and all seemed to enjoy the charming musical entertainment. Castle Garden may be visited night after night with renewed pleasure, and is a great luxury to those who are wearied with business through the day, and seek recreation in the

Ninto's.-The classic performances of the Ravel Fa-

mily again attracted a numerous audience last evening. The "Glimpses of the Vatican," consisting of a number

trated by the Ravel Family, drew forth renewed plaudits from the audience, by reason of their wondrous truthful-ness and beauty Madame Javelli danced the Cachucha in fine style, and after several surprising feats of postur-ing and balancing on the tight rope by Francois Ravel Charles Winther and others, Gabriel Ravel appeared on

Charles Winther and others, Gabriel Ravel appeared on the tight rope in a sallor's hornpipe, which he executed with surprising ease, boldness and dexterity. After the intermission, the pantomime of the "Milliners" was performed, and it is needless to say that it was received with shouts of laughter.

HERR ALEXANDER.-This great magician, who has just

returned from a highly successful southern tour, has en-

day evening next, and no doubt he will be greeted by a full house

The "Lion Pianist."—The St. Louis Reveille, of the 3d inst., says, "De Meyer leaves town immediately, and musical will his way be East. Enthusiasm kindles enthusiasm, and in this light he is a torch inoxtinguishable. On Monday evening a delicate compliment was paid him, after his performance of the "Carnival"—a beautiful floral crown, accompanied by a copy of verses, being placed upon his piano. De Meyer the other day took a run up to Alton, that he reight not return without having seen the mouth of "Brown Missouri." He was hospitably entertained in our neighbor town, and expressed his thanks by performing several of his most brilliant fantasias."

The Keans are going to retire, during the summer, to

The Keans are going to retire, during the summer, to a beautiful cottage, at Richfield Springs, near the Mohawk river. This delightful retreat will refresh them after their recent latorious exertions, and give them that leisure and quiet which is necessary, to prepare for the great productions to be brought out at the Park next

Van Amburgh's magnificent menagerie entered Provi-dence in triumphal procession, on the 11th inst.

The Swiss Bell Ringers are said to be attracting bril-liant audiences in St. Louis.

liant audiences in St. Louis.

Mr. Skerret and his company have commenced a short season at the Lyceum Theatre, Toronto, Canada. Mr. Fleming, Mr. De Walden, Mrs. Maywood, Mrs. Duvenel and Mrs. Skerrett, are the principal features.

City Intelligence.

Excussion.—The steamboat Orus, Capt. Price, will make an excursion to the Ocean House, Shrewsbury, to-

teering in large numbers.

house an extensive patronage.

war. In New Orleans a whole German battalion

## The Weckly Heraid.

This sheet will this week contain a graphic illustra-tion of the thrilling effect the news of the brillian bettles of Pale Alto and Resaca de la Palma. had upon General Paredes and his Cubinet, while at dinner in the City of Mexico. It was sketched from life by our artist, who
was thrown into a state of clairvoyance for the purpose.
It will of course, also contain all the intelligence from

Mexico, the Rio Grande, and Washington, of the military movements throughout the Union, the investment of Matamoras, the Correspondence between Mr. Secretary Marcy and General Scott, the full details of the Webster Investigation, the latest information relative to the pro-bable settlement of the Oregon question, the financial and commercial news of the week, the examination a West Point, &c. &c.
This number of the Weekly will, therefore, be an ex-

cellent one to send into the country and to Europe. Copies, in wrappers, will be ready at 8 o'clock this morning. Price sixpence each.

## Foreign News.

The Great Western may be expected to-morrow of next day. She will bring ten days later intelligence.

The Oregon Question-Its Position. There exists in the public mind are apprehension that some difficulty may yet take place to postpone or prevent an early settlement of the Oregon question, as the recent news from Washington would lead us to expect. In consequence of this apprehension, a new alarm has been created in Wall street, and stocks have again fallen considerably. According to the best information, there would seem, in our opinion, to be no apprehension of an ultimate settlement of the Ore gon question, on such a basis as to satisfy the people of both countries. Some delay may take place in the details, but there is nothing to prevent its final liquidation.

The apprehension of failure seems to originate

in the mode adopted by the President to bring about a settlement of this troublesome question. Instead of the Secretary of State forming a treaty directly with the British Minister, and sending the treaty to the Senate for confirmation, the Presi dent has reversed the order of diplomacy, and sent an informal proposition first to the Senate for their sanction, in order to relieve himself from the responsibility of conceding points or admitting principles to which he has been publicly opposed. This is not the most manly way of proceeding in important matters of this nature. The President should have assumed the responsibility, if it even involved a change of opinion according to new circumstances developed; and should have made a new treaty, in the same manner that all treaties have been made since the organization of the government.... If we can't reach a peaceable termination of this question in any other way, we suppose the country will be content with the President's receiving the sanction of the Senate in advance, of what may form the basis of a treaty. We do not suppose that the friends of forty-nine, in the Senate, will throw away a chance of a final settlement, even with this objectionable mode of presenting it to them. If the President will not take the responsibility of forming a treaty, it is expected that the majority of the Senate will, and thus escape the necessity of an unnecessary and The friends of 50 40, in the Senate, will un-

doubtedly oppose this mode of procedure, and throw obstacles in the way of a settlement; but we think that all their views and wishes will be amply gratified in another direction, and that direction has been brought about as much by their acts as any other cause. We allude now to the probability that, in the present crisis in our affairs with Mexico, we shall obtain California, and all the fine harbors of that territory. We think there can be no doubt of this result, and the possession of such a country, and such harbors on the Pacific, will amply balance the giving up any portion of the territory north of 49, or any other accidental privileges, in order to preserve peace with England-in the present condition of the country. Some noise may be made by the ultras in the Senate; but we trust that good sense-their common sense, will prevail, and lead to a final liquidation of this difficult problem-the Oregon ques-

GENERAL TAYLOR'S DESPATCHES .- According to the recent despatches from General Taylor, and published by authority of the government, it would seem that the further prosecution of the war with Mexico has ceased for a time, and perhaps until he receives further orders. The General suggests the possibility of advancing at small distances into the interior, but seems not to contemplate any further operations without fresh orders, and fresh troops, calculated for such service

One of the most interesting facts disclosed by the government is, the want of pontons, and an efficient body of sappers and miners, with which, had he been provided in a proper way, he could have annihilated Arista and the Mexican army, and ended the war. It appears, also, that the War Department, more than a year ago, called the attention of Congress to the want of these necessary accompaniments to the military establishment of the country, but that no attention was paid to The utter neglect of Congress, therefore, produced in a great measure by the sausage democracy, has been the means of prolonging the Mexican war for months, when it might have been ended at once-for it is not possible that the Mexicans would have calculated to enter the field a second time, if their whole army had been taken. We trust that Congress, seeing the bad consequences of their want of attention to this subject when it was pointed out to them, will immediately place the proper means at the disposal of General Taylor, in order that he may terminate the war as soon as possible.

The great difficulty with the government, is that of forming a plan of a general campaign, if it should be protracted to the extent of marching to Mexico itself. One plan is by way of Vera Cruz, another by Tampico, and the third by Monterey, over the old Spanish road, and the high table land, to Mexico. We suppose, however, that the government will soon make up its opinion, and bring the war to a rapid close.

Thirs to Coney Island.—Two splendid boats, the Herald and Proprietor, now run regularly to Coney Island. See Advertisement.

Accidentally Killed.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the corner of Second Avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on the body of James Boyer, born in Ireland, about 40 years of age, who came to his death by injuries received, by being struck by a piece of rock from a blast, which he had prepared and set off. Verdict accordingly. which he had prepared and set off. Verdict accordingly.

Coroners's Office—JCNK 12—Sudden Death—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at 26 Monroe street, on
the body of William Smith, born in London, England,
30 years of age, who came to his death by disease of the
heart. Verdict accordingly.

Also the Coroner held an inquest at No. 312 Watt
street, on the body of Ann Sergeant, born in Baltimore,
32 years of age, who came to her death by inflammation
of the stomach and bowels.

Also at the City Frison, on the body of Eliza Schoonborn, of Albany, about 27 years of age, who came to her
death by delirium tremens. General Taylor, in his despatches, writes with as much simplicity and energy as he fights the

enemy. TROUBLE IN THE SAUSAGE CAMP.-There is great trouble here in the sausage camp. Slamm, Bang and Co, (vide the Daily Globe,) are very bitter on Mr. Polk, and his whole cabinet-particularly on Bancroft and Marcy. They complain that the Collecter, the Navy Agent, and the Postmaster, give all the spoils to the wrong people. Particularly do they complain of the Navy Agent, for giving the fitting out of the vessels, &c., to Can't Mr. Polk have bowels of compassion to the saumge men here? Will Mr. Marcy be deaf? If nothing is vacent, give them that pair of patched pantaloons. Do.

GENERAL SCOTT ON GRAMMAR .- General Scothaving finished "his hasty plate of soup" with Field Marshal Marcy, is now engaged in a campaign with Mr. Ritchie on points (.), dashes (-), brackets [], and grammar in general. We are sarry to see the hero of Chippews engaged in such small affairs. It only reminds us of a cer-tain passage in classic lore—Achilles and the dis-

Stons .- We understand that the Tammany Society intend to confer the honor of "Sachem" on General Taylor.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT WAS prorogued on the 9th instant, to the 18th proximo.

Resolutions were offered and referred to the annual riste committees:
By Mr. Kennedy, in relation to the rights of witnesses

By Mr. Fonsyти, in relation to the powers and duties By Mr. Monnis, to report on the expediency of districting the State into single Senate and Representative dis-

By Mr. Morais, to report on the expediency of districting the State into single Sensite and Representative districts. Adopted.

By Mr. Harnson, to report on the expediency of establishing, by Constitutional providen, a registry law, and to require of citizens coming from other States, and of persons naturalized, a residence of one year before voting. Objections were made to the adoption of the resolution on the ground that the Convention ought not to pledge itself to any such principle.

Messrs. Ward. Sishmors, Kirkarano and Tallmandre insisted on the right of any member to have any proposition he might offer referred and reported upon. There could be no harm in opening the door wide on the admission of propositions.

Mr. Tallmande thought there could be no harm in making that a part of the Constitution which now was a part of the election oath. That was the case in regard to this inquiry in regard to citizens from other States.

Mr. Murrhy referred to that part of the resolution which required of naturalization, before voting. He could not consent to it. It would be establishing a six years residence of an alien before he could not consent to it. It would be restablishing a six years residence of an alien before he could not object to the resolution was a mere matter of reference.

The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Harr, to reduce the number of petit jurors to eight. Adopted.

By Mr. Bragen, relative to exemptions from Jury du-

By Mr. BERGEN, relative to exemptions from Jury du-

By Mr. Berger, relative to exemptions from Jury duty—Adopted.

By Mr. Kirshand, to deprive judicial officers of all power of appointment to office—that all judges of courts, except justices of the peace, take no fees or perquisites for official services—to abolish the Court of Errors, an provide a substitute therefor.

Mr. Tallmadors suggested that the second resolution would not cover the case of a judge dividing with the clerk of his court the fees of that office.

Resolutions laid on the table by the mover.

By Mr. Baucz, calling for the fees or compensation of District Attorneys. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Swachmaner, to abolish the Court of Errors and the Court of Chancery, and for the establishment of a court of law and equity, divested of legislative powers; fixing the time within which decisions shall be given in the several courts of the State, and restricting all suitors to one appeal, and for the establishment of a Court of Conciliation. Adopted.

By Mr. Shephard, for a State Sub-Treasury. Adopted.

By Mr. Looms, to equalise direct taxation, regardless of the distinction between real and personal estate.—Adopted.

Mr. Chappield offered a resolution appointing T. T.

of the distinction between real and personal estate.—Adopted.

Mr. Chatfield offered a resolution appointing T. T.
Loomis, of Madison county, an additional Secretary of
the Convention.

Mr. Pattersom moved to amend the resolution by substituting the name of P. B. Frindle. He thought the
majority ought to have the courtesy to give the minerity one of the Secretaries.

Mr. Wann admitted the necessity of further aid. He
hoped the Convention would take the responsibility of
making the appointment, rather than authorize the present clerks to employ help.

A long debate ensued upon matters and things in general, and the Convention adjourned without disposing of
Mr. Chatfield's resolution.—Albany Citizen.

Movements of Travellers.

There was a considerable revival, yesterday, in the spirit of travelling, as the annexed extracts from the registries of the principal hotels exhibit:

ANERICAN—C. Williams, Connecticut; G. Whistler, Baltimere; F. Bacon, West Point; G. Cameron, Charleston; Capt. Wayne, U. S. A; J. Dienne, Philadelphia; William Howard, James Hayward, Edw. Hayward, S. Carolina; F. Lee, Boston; B. Griggs, Geo; T. Drayton, W. Middleton, South Carolina; J. Pickett, Kentucky; T. L. Ringgold, U. S. A; Mr. Hoffman, Albany; T. Smith, Washington. PARK —Mr. Barry's benefit took place at the Park last night, and we should suppose it was quite a substantial one from the numbers of the audience. The Keans appeared in "Town and Country," and "Don Casar de Bazan,"

W. Middleton, South Carolina; J. Pickett, Kentucky; T. L. Ringgold, U. S. A; Mr. Hoffman, Albany; T. Smith, Washington.

Astor—Mr. Walsh, A. H. Everett, Boston; James Lea, Virginia; A. Dumon, Belgium; P. Kennard, Boston; D. Villum, Ill; J. Orme, Penn.; P. Hooe, Washington; W. H. Smith, Kentucky; A. C. Taylor, Troy; E. Grant, Philadelphia; Mr. Stevens, Albany; J. Bachelder, D. Taylor, Boston; C. M. Keller, Washington; Captain Hart, Providence; W. Richardson, Boston; H. Benners, Washington; T. Graham, E. Denn, Boston; R. Fannington, Arkansas.

GITV—J. H. Livingston, Baltimore; C. Sergeant, W. Cornell, Arkansas; S. Bridges, Pennsylvania; A. Frederick, Quincy; D. Porter, Louisiana; L. Williams, Maryland; D. Skatz, Waterloo; E. Judd, New Haven; S. Hosmer, Zanesville; D. Rogers, Newburgh; H. Thomas, Norwich; W. Ross, Hamilton, U. Canada; H. Pean, Dayton, Ohio; S. Nicolls, Greene co.

Franktin—A. Jennings, J. M. Hand, Augusta, Geo.; J. Ives, Savannah; R. Hamblin, Charles Dowd, New Orleans; C. Heinstreet, Troy; W. Treadson, Albany; L. Allen, New London; W. Carnes, Boston; H. Wells, Buffalo; S. Foster, Otsego; M. Sherman, Michigan; W. Kendrick, Boston; J. Smith, Buffalo; H. Emerson, Ohio; C. Bliss, Macon.

Howard—Thomas McCawley, Philadelphia; A. Adams, G. O. Rebinson, Georgia; W. Jamison, Boston; E. T. Towers, Canada West; Thomas McCully, Philadelphia; H. Bigelow, Boston; Hon. A. Smith, Macon; W. Bullion, Albany; H. Morison, Montreal; C. Meeker, N. Orleans; T. Cooke, Albany; W. Root, Mr. Noyes, Burlington; Col Elmore, South Carolina; J. T. Marston, Virginia.

of a Night" and "Black Eyed Susan," were played to a well filled house. The bill for this evening is exceedingly attractive, and cannot fail to draw a crowded audience. It consists of "Damon and Pythias." Mr. Scott as Damon, and Mrs. Jones as Mermion; the drama of the "Black Beard" and the comedy of the "Widow's Victim". A more attractive bill than this is reldom offered. The Bowery will certainly maintain its present unparalleled popularity with the theatrical public, while such bills as the one for this evening are produced.

CASTLE GARDEN.—This delightful resort was, as usual, well patronized last evening, and all seemed to enjoy

Police Intelligence.

June 12.—Robbery.—The dwelling house, No. 33 Commerce street, oscupied by Mr. Henry Liman, was entered yesterday afternoon by some thieving rascal, and robbed of a silver watch, worth \$12, and about \$4 in money, and made good his escape.

Another.—The residence of Mr. James Porter, No. 143 Barrow street, was entered yesterday by some aneaking scoundiel, who stole from the premises a silver watch, valued at \$12; also, a silk cravat worth \$1 25—No arrest.

of groups of statuary resembling those forming part of the collection of the Vatican Palace at Rome, and illus-

rest.

Attempt to Kill.—John Eikhon, a German, was arrested last night, on a charge of shooting a loaded musket at another German, called John Harp—Locked up by Justice Merritt.

Violent Assault—A Jow by the name of Judah Levy, was arrested yesterday, charged with a violent assault and battery on Mr. Charles Meyers. It appears that Mr. Meyers was passing down Chatham street, and was accosted by this Levy, who stands at one of those clothing shops in the above street, and endeavored to force him shops in the above street, and endeavored to force him costed by this Levy, who stands at one of those clothing shops in the above street, and endeavored to force him into the store to purchase some clothing, much against his will. When Meyers remonstrated with him for such behaviour, he was grossly insulted by this Levy, and finally knocked down by this Levy, by a blow on the head, which left him senseless on the sidewalk for near fifteen minutes. After being taken up and restored to his reason, a complaint was made against this Levy, who was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$300, to answer at court.

Petit Larcenies—A thleving looking scame was arrested last night by Officer Crolius, of the Fifth ward, called Jim Smith, having in his possession a copper kettle, containing a lot of copper spikes, evidently stolen.—Committed by Justice Osborn for trial. William Johnson, charged with stealing tools belonging to Azel W. Cammon. Locked up. John Foreman was caught in the act yesterday, of stealing three shirts belonging to Thomas Walsh. Locked up.

Taken from a Thief.—A ladies gold lever watch and chain were taken from a notorious thief and pickpocket, called John Baxter, alias "Tosh," supposed to be stolen. Apply at the office of the Chief of Police.

Common Pleas. gaged Palmo's for his mysterious and wonderful enter-tainments. The first exhibition will take place on Mon-day evening next, and no doubt he will be greeted by a full house.

Apply at the office of the Chief of Police.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

JUNE 12.—Clark vs. Browne.—This cause, which occepted the court for three days, was summed up yester day and about to be given to the Jury, when one of the jurors stated that he wanted te go to a funeral, and requested to be discharged. Whilst the counsel were consulting as to whether they would consent or not, he slipped out, and was followed by one or two others—The consequence is, the cause, after taking up so much of the public time, will have to be tried again next term. Before Judge Daly.

Wm. Renwick vs. Sam'l Mc-dlister.—This was an action to recover \$700 from the defendant as surety for Wm. McAllister, who hired premises from the plaintiff. The defence set up was, that Wm. McAllister had died, and that, after his death, the premises were occupied by other tenants with the consent of the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

For plaintiff for the full amount.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

JUNE 12.—Francis Durand et al vs. Edward Curtis.—
This was an action to recover \$500, an excess of duties charged by plaintiff while he was collector of this port. In 1843, the plaintiffs imported a large quantity of French wines, (red.) The defendant insisted they were an imitation of port wine, and charged the duty to which that wine is liable. The plaintiff's paid the duty under protest, and bring their action to recover the excess back.—
Several witnesses, importers of wines, were examined on the part of plaintiffs to show that the wine, although it resembled port wine slightly, that a good judge could not mistake it, and that it bore a greater resemblance to Burgundy. A chemical analysas, made by Dr. Chilton, was also given in evidence. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. For plaintiffs, Mr. Robert J. Dillon. For detendant, Mr. O. Hoffman.

WAR AMONG THE CALIFORNIA ENGRANTS.—The

Mr. Robert J. Dillon. For defendant, Mr. O. Hoffman.

WAR AMONG THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—The
St. Louis Republicans of the 3d inst. says:—A report was rife at Westport, Missouri, when the steamer
Radnor was there, said to have been brought in on the
previous day, that the Mormons, or the Mormons in connection wint the Indians, had made an attack on the California emigrants, on the plains, at or near the Kansas
river, in which Governor Boggs and a number of others
were killed. It is said that a body of volunteers was
being raised at Westport, to go out to ascertain the truth
of the report. We give the story as we heard it, remarking that it was not generally believed at Westport,
nor do we think it entitled to any credit. A company
of two hundred and thirty Indians, of both rexes and all
ages, frem the north-western part of the State of New
York, comprising portions of the Seneca, Stockbridge,
Cayuga, Tuscarora, Oneida, Delaware, and Onondaga
tribes, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Susquehanns, on their way to their new homes in the far west,
beyond the western boundary of this State.

John C. Calhoux.—A meeting was held at Edgefield court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Ald. Walker and Walsh.

John McKron, Eq. District Attorney.

Jens 12.—The Trai of Jacob V. Platto.—The Recorder delivered his charge to the jury in this case about 8 o'clock last night, but on entering the Court at 9 o'clock this morning, the jury stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdiot. They were accordingly discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Plas of Guilty.—Robert Mitchell, against whom there were three indictments for burglary in the 3d degree, on being called, through his counsel asked to be allowed to plead guilty to petit larcenies, on the ground that he was in a very feeble state, and his health is gradually failing fom disease of the lungs. Dr. Tompkins, the talended hysician of the city prison, testified to the impaired state of the prisoner's health. The Court accordingly received the plea of guilty to petit larcenies, and sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the penicalitary for the term of its months on each indictment.

Trial for Burglary.—Michael Riley was then called to trial, on a charge of having, on the night of the 16th of May last, broken into the exchange office of Jacob W. Mailord, No. 4 Thomas st., and stolen therefrom a carpet bag and a quantity of clothing, worth \$10, which were found in the possession of the accused, near the exchange office, and shortly niter the robbery is supposed to have taken place. The jury found him guilty of a petit larceny only, and he was remanded for sentence.

Trial for obtaining Goods by false Pretences—Laugh-

beyond the western boundary of this State.

John C. Calhoun.—A meeting was held at Edgefield Courthouse, South Carolina, a lew days ago, at which, after patriotic speeches by Mesers F. W. Pickens, L. T. Wigfall and several others, resolutions approving of the course of the Administration in the Mexican war, and pledging the people of that section of the State to its suppert, were adopted with entire unanimity. Prior to the adjournment, Col. Wigfall submitted a resolution declaring that "in the course lately pursued by Hoa. John C. Calhoun in the U. S. Senaie, we see nothing to condemn, and every thing to approve; and that we have undiminished confidence in his patriotism, and increased confidence in his patriotism, a

or a peut farceny only, and he was remanded for sentence.

Trial for obtaining Goods by false Pretences — Laughlin M'Cormick was next pluced on trial for false pretences, in having obtained by false representations 72 reams of paper and other property, worth \$145, from Mir. James Norwall, of No. 100 John st. After one witness had been examined on the part of the proceedings in the case were deferred until Monday morning, and the Court adjourned. DEATH OF JUDGE MARSHALL—The Louisville papers and once the death of Judge John J. Marshall, of the Great Court of that city. He died very suddenly on the 3d instant of apoplexy.

Judge EDMONDS was called to the stand, and examined by Mr. Hall—I am acquainted with James Watson Judge Edmonds was called to the stand, and examined by Mr. Hall—I am acquainted with James Watson Webb; I know him from a boy; his character stands as fair as people in general; I know the Counter and Enquirer; it does not differ from the press in general; I am not aware that it is worse than any other paper; it has abused myself so much at one time, that I have not spoken to Colonel Webb.

Cross-examined by Mr. White.—The Colonel's brother married my sister.

David Garman testified in favor of the character of Colonel Webb, and the character of the Courier and Enquirer.

where the Course is a state that the course of the Course and of Colonel Webb. He sometimes differed with the Colonel on some of his articles. In his cross examination he stated he wrote mattical articles for the Course and Enquirer; some of these were ruled out in consequence of the press of advertisements, this was the cause of some little controversy. He came here as a volunteer—as solunteers now-a-days are much called for—(Laughter).

Anthory L. Roursson test'field in favor of the character of Colonel was sometimes impettuous in temper.

Anthory L. Roursson test'field in favor of the character of Colonel was sometimes impettuous in temper.

Anthory C. Hoursson impettuous in temper.

Anthory C. Hoursson impettuous in temper.

Anthory C. Hoursson in the course and Enquirer.

Governavus S. Sinsay and Isaac Hox, also testified in favor of the character of Colonel Webb.

The case here closed.

Mr. White her and the Course and Enquirer.

The case here closed.

Mr. White head of the course of the character of Colonel Webb as if you were to call one hundred witnesses.

The case here closed.

Mr. White head of the course which he would put gravely to a jury, sad which called for their grave attention and consideration. He said the two prominent issues in the case were, first, had Colonel Webb head is gravely to a jury, and which called for their grave attention and consideration. He said the two prominent issues in the case were, first, had Colonel Webb head is more and the continuous and consideration and the continuous and consideration and contended that it was not libel. If you call a man a "thief, because he stole apples out of my orchard," then it would not be a slander. Counsel here recapitulated the castinony and commented upon it. He context of the sentence showed that it was not libel. If you call a man a "thief, because he stole apples out of my orchard," then it would not be a slander. Counsel here recapitulated the testinency and the colonel where the state of the Counsel here recapitulated the case of

RECESS.

The Court took a recess for half an hour.

Mr. Hall hereupon addressed the jury on part of the plaintiff. In his opening remarks he said he was happy that he appeared before a jury of the city of New York, and not before, what his learned friend would call a "miscellaseous" jury, in the wilderness of the "Far West." There was much ingenuity exercised by his friend at the other side, to draw into this case extraneous matter. There were a thousand things which Col. Webb could Introduce if he pleased in this case, but he chose to bring his action upon the present one; and they had it, that are in the chose of the proceed; but he chose of the proceed; but he did not do any such thing—and Mr. Greeley showed as much timidity in not pressing the juil as they did; but this had nothing to do with the case. The case they were to try was a likel, which was defined to clearly by the books, that there could be no difficulty in understanding what it was. Mr. H. here cited from the Wendal Reports, the true definition of libel. He contended that the present libel, charging Cot. Webb with being bribed, was of such a character, as that Cot. Webb with being bribed, was of such a character, as that Cot. Webb could not stand as an honorable man before the community if he did not repel it in a court of justice. Webb could not stand as an honorable man before the community if he did not repel it in a court of justice. The charge was, that he heration and citic certain friends of Mr. Webster, to stop attacks on that gentleman, when the batteries of the Courier ceased. He next commented seriatis, upon the charges made against Colonel Webb, and contended that they were all libellous, and calculated to affect the general reputation of his client. The alteration of Colonel's Webb's course towards Mr. Webster, Dr. Bacon charged was produced by bribery. He knew he was striking a dagger when he penned this libel that was calculated to lower Colonel Webb's charged with a continuous content of the course of the penned, was steeped in the gall of bitterness. In which the penned, was steeped in the gall of bitterness. In which the penned, was steeped in the gall of bitterness. In which the penned was a charged with the penned was whether, in the definition of law, the article complained of was a libel. Of this, there was no shadow of doubt. Colonel Webb was charged with being "notorious for his opposition to Mr. Webster." This he article complained of was a libel. Of this, there was no evidence of this charge. The

cpinion. I shall read from a morning paper a very different version, as my opposent alluded to in his opening.

Mr. Warrz—What is the name?

Mr. Hall (in confinuation) it is called, sir, the New York Herald, dated the 12th June, 1846. Listen to what the Herald says of Mr Hale:

"It appears that some of the city editors have been examined. Some of them spoke as much for us againest Mr. Webb; but to hear David Hale—the Rev. David—the holy David Hale—the pious David Hale—the dog-killing David—in the case of Watson Webb, speak of his having a bad moral character, is, indeed, amusing; and quite enough to make the sun, moon, and seven stars stand still for one day and night."

If he immoderate roars of laughter produced by the reading of this passage convulsed the entire Court. Mr. Greeley, who was called a galvanised squash. had a personal controversy with Mr. Webb, and his character of Colonel Webb ought to be received with suspicion—Several witnesses had testified in relation to the character of Colonel Webb. Noscitur d sociis was a maxim which governed society, and those respectable gentlemen had testified upon the high character of Col. Webb. The editors who had spoken of him were opposed to him, and were prejudiced, and as to his Doctor Bacon being poor. Colonel Webb did not want his money. If Doctor Bacon be without friends, it was suspicious. The "Upper Ten Thousand," as alluded to, had no such feeling as attributed to them. Every man who is among the upper ten thousand had made his own fortune; and every honorable and industrious man had an opportunity to succeed in this community, if he did not libel his fellow man.

His Hovon charged, if the charge of bribery be true in its meaning, it was libellous. But if the paper can, by any fair rule, receive the construction that it was an imputation as to bribery, of course the action failed. The words snd spirit of the article, in stating that it was an imputation as to corruption was distinctly avowed. If the jury came to the conductor the attack the was not an im

of course, show that he was inclined to retract, and did not believe the charge; but where a party perseveres, then the malice is to be inferred.

The jury will render a scaled verdict this forenoon.

Before Chief Justice Jones.

Elizabeth Pawder vs. Thomas Lockhart, James Gibson and others.—This was an action for a false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff is a widow, and was engaged in a small commission business, and in the retail dry goods trade. The defendants are dry goods merchants: the plaintiff purchased goods from them to a considerable amount, and paid them, except a belance of about \$60, for which they obtained a judgment. In February last the defendant sold out her stock, and the good will of her store to a man named l'aution, for which she received \$600 or 700, and went to reside at \$2 Seventeenth street. The defendant ascertained that she was shout leaving the city, and applied to a judge upon an affidavit under the Stillwill act; upon which they obtained a warrant, arrested her, and brought her before the judge. Upon an investigation of the case, the judge discharged her, on the ground that females were exempt from arrest under the act. The plaintiff alleged that she was kept in durance for the space of one night; to recover damages for which she brings her action. The defendants admitted the fact of the arrest, but sought to exculpate themselves on the ground that the plaintiff was bons fide in their debt, and that it was her intention to leave the city, for the purpose of defrauding her creditors. Scaled verdict this morning. For plaintiff, N. B. Bluut; for defendant, J. T. Brady.

Bernard Murty, by his next friendes. Edward A. Jessell.—This was an action of trespass for assault and battery. From the testimony, it appeared that the plaintiff is a boy about 17 years of age, and was at the time of the assault, in the employment of a man named Kelly, residing in Mott street. The defendant is a travelling pediar, and in general, travels through the State of New Jersey with a wagon, in which he

Circuit Court.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supranon Count.—119, 68, 205, 60, 61, 62, 66, 72, 136, 137, 44, 34, 165, 73, 81, 141, 142, 216, 143, 144, 145 to 180, 19, 26, 105, 104, 107, 103, 23, 9.

The Friends of General Zachary Taylor, a favor of his nomination for the Presidency of the United states, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Consti-ution Hall, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

tution Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Hickory Blues.—Regimental Order.—All persons duly enrolled as Volunteers in the Regiment of Hickory Blues, are, agreeably to orders received from the Adjutant General's Department, hereby directed to appear in cityen's dress, on Mouday next, 15th inst., in the Arsend Yard, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, at half past two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the State of New York, by Major General C. W. Sandford, who has been detailed by the Commander-in-Chief for that purpose.

Panctuality and strict attention to this order is imperatively demanded.

ALEXANDER MING, Jr., Colonel.

New York, June 12th, 1546.

Christie's Galvanism .- We would call the christie's Galvanism.—We would call the strention of our readers to a new work on Galvanism, just published by Dr. A. H. Christie, and which may be obtained gratis at the Agency, No. 182 Broadway. It is a brief but interesting treatise on this important subject, which is now as generally attracting the attention of philosophers by its vast influence in the operations of nature, and its extended connection with physical science. It is well worthy the attention of physicians and all interested. 182 Broadway is the only agency in New York.

"Palo Alto Hats"—Gentlemen's Summer Hats. New Style.—Knox, 128 Fulton street. Sun Buildings, will this day introduce the new style of Gentlemen's Summer Hats. Not wishing to detract in the least from the merits of the styles already received, he commends this new style as being particularly worthy its baptismal motto—"Comme il faut."

Where do you buy your Hats :- Without waiting for your answer, let us advise you to go to Banta's, 94 Canal street. Mr. B. has long had the repunction of being a first-rate hutter, and judging from his present stock, be is in no danger of losing his good name in that line. Do you want a beautiful blue or white Brush Hat? he is the man to provide it at a reasonable price, and that to sait you. His black Hats are equally beautifus; and good Panamas, Leghorus, &c. do. do., and all at the lowest prices.

Dressing Cases .- The Subscribers having for some time past been manufacturing the above article, of now confidently offer them to the public as the most portain and at the same time the most complete and elegant, artic now manufactured. They have every requisite for a gent man's toilet, and as a travelling companion are invaluable. Every article contained in them has been selected under it Subscribers' personal superintendence, and will be warrant fit for use; in fact, for utility, durability and cheapness, the are unsurpassed.

G. SAUNDERS & SON, 177 Broadway.

Sudden Changes.—There is nothing more trying to the human constitution than andden changes of atmosphere. Heat rarifes the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when suddenly checked those humors which should pass off by the skin are thrown of inwardly, classing coughs, colds, consumption, difficulty of breathing. Watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, fevers, rhemmatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other complaints, the usual symptoms of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold-because they espel from the body those humors which are the cause not only of the above complaints, but of every maidy ander heaven. Four or live said indian Vegetable Pills takes every night on going to hed will, in a few days, carry off the most obstuate cold; at the same time the digeative organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Cattriow.—It should be remembered that Mr. Samuel Reed, of Baltimore Mr. John Diron, of Easton, Pa., and Messra. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright's indian Vegetable Fills at our office, we cannot guaranty as genuine any medicine that they may have for sale.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from on person unless he can show a certificate of agency, or at the Office and General Depot, No. 28 Generawich attest, New York.

York.

Superior Musicai Tuition for Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.—Sinsic Tanght on the most improved Method with great rapidity, and our reasonable terms. A ludy who has received instruction from the list master in Europe, and who imparts with facility a thorough knowledge of the science to her pupils, combined with eight sand graceful execution, is desirous of taking a few more temale pupils, either at her own residence or as theirs.

A line addressed to A. S., at the office of this paper, will be strended to; or an application at 15 Mercer street, where the lady resides, will receive personal attention. m2! in

MONEY MARKET.

Friday, June 12. Priday, June 12—5 P. M.

This is the anniversary of the celebrated panic day, in
1844, when a decline in the fancies of twelve to fitteen
per cent was experienced. A falling off to-day in the
leading fancy stocks took place. Long Island declined
2½ per cent, Canton 2½, Harlem ½, Norwich and Worcester 1½, Reading 1½, Canton ½, Morris Canal 1, Farmere'
Loan 2, Pennsylvanis 5°s ½, Vickburg ½. Ohio 6°s clessed
at yesterday's prices. After the first board, there was a
revival in prices, and considerable business was trans-At the second board prices took a start unward. Read

at the second board prices took a start upward. Read, ing advanced 1 per cent, Farmers' Loan 1, Norwich and Worcester 1; Harlem 1; Canton 1; Pennsylvan a 8's ; Long Island 1;. The sales at the last board were large and the impetus given to prices by the probable settle ment of the Oregon question will no doubt carry them up several per cent higher. The slight reaction noticed yesterday, and at the opening of the market to-day, is one of those movements generally experienced whe prices are rapidly rising; but it is usually temporary

The United States Insurance Company, of Boston have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent payable on demand.

The Eric Railroad Company have called for an instal-

The Eric Railroad Company have called for an instal-ment of 4 on dollars per share, payable on or before the 18th inst. When this instalment is paid, there will be twenty dollars per share paid on the new stock of this company. The progress made by the new board of di-rectors in the construction of this road, and in its finan-oial affairs, within the past year, entitles them to a great deal of praise, and the stockholders generally have great confidence in their management. The receipts of the eastern division of the Eric Railroad for the first eight months of the past two fiscal years, have been as eight months of the past two fiscal years, have been as NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILBOAD.

From freight . . . . . \$54,352 12 \$69,150 37 From passengers . . . . \$5,332 55 42,096 48 

and the best four menths of the year for bu and the best four menths of the year for business are yet to come, as an immense quantity of market producejis daily brought to this city. The estimated receipts for the year will probably be exceeded. The company have agreed to give every helder of the new stock a free pass for ene trip over the road, any time during the summer, to ens-ble them to judge, by personal inspection, of the state of the road, and of the progress made in the extension. The receipts of all the railroads of the country are in-

creasing—some a greater per cent than others—but all are improving in their income, and in their condition generally. The gross income of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, for the first five months of 1845 and 1846, was as follows: MONAWE AND HUDSON RAILBOAD.

January 1846.
January 33,894 20
February 3,171 24
March 6,281 26
April 8,600 60
May 7,863 28 1846. \$4,946 79 2,896 94 5,660 19 10,926 56 9,113 86 Total . . . . . . . . . . \$29,781 88 534.945 AD This increase amounts to \$4,463 71, equal to about

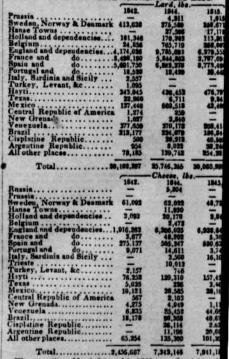
This increase amounts to \$4,463 71, equal to about fifteen per cent. The aggregate receipts of this road have not been for some years past very large, and it must be many years before a dividend can be expected, even in the event of this rate of increase being realized.

It has been recommended to holders of bills of the Bank of River Raisin, Michigan, not to submit to any secrifice, as there is every probability that the bank will resume business without essential loss to its creditors. The Attorney General of Michigan has decided that the charter of the bank is not forfeited by making an assignment; and the cashier states that satisfactory arrange-

ment; and the cashier states that satisfactory arrange-ments for the redemption of the bills will be made in three or four weeks, and that even if the charter is fer-feited, the billholders will be peid at par in six or eight feited, the billholders will be peld at par in six or eight months. We give these statements for what they are worth; but it is our impression that it is a werthless concern, and on a par with most of the banks of Michigan. The system of conducting banks in that State, and the manner in which they are closed, after becoming indiated to an enormous extent, induce those unfortunate enough to hold any of their bills, when an explosion takes place, to get rid of them at the earliest moment, and at whatever discount may be the current rate. It requires a vast deal of confidence in the honesty of the financiers of Michigan, more than the public generally possess, to induce them to hold a paper issue of any defunct bank of that State, with the hope that it will ultimately be redeemed at par. redecmed at par.

The rapid increase in the value and quantity of provi.

sions exported from this country within the past three years has been astonishing, and gives us hopes that a very important trade in these articles will soon be ear. annex a table exhibiting the quantity of lard and choose exported in the years 1842, 1844 and 1848, for the purpose of showing the extent of our foreign trade in these articles, and the improvement realised in the latter artic



65,254

Total.....

.....2,456,607 7,313,146 The quantity of lard shipped in 1845 was about twen per cent less than in 1844, while the shipments of chee in 1845 were about six hundred thousand pounds gree in 1845 were about six hundred thousand pounds great than in 1844. From the opening of our provision tra-with Great Britain, lard has been the principal item export; and although there was last year a slight fa-ing off, the consumption of the article at home a abroad is rapidly increasing; in fact, the home or mestic consumption is increasing so rapidly that we ca-not supply the demand from abroad. The shipments this article, which we have given officially from time this article, which we have given officially from time; time, show a great increase this year compared with las and we have no doubt, as our provision trade general increases, but that this branch will maintain the least has from the start taken. The demand in Europe, b principally in Great Britain for cheese of American ma ufacture is annually increasing a large per cent, and h already reached a very great extent. Many of the judices which existed at first among the consumers Ordat Britain, in relation to the quality, style of ma facture, &c., of American cheese have disappeared; the great improvements made within the past year two in the production of this article, must give it a p forence over many descriptions manufactured in Eland, and build up markets abroad, which will take every count of our surplus manufacture. pound of our surplus manufacture. As our grain or run out in some sections of the country, the farmer run out in some sections of the country, the farmers those sections must turn their attention more to grazi and the manufacture of dairy productions; in this way supply of these articles will increase very rapidly, cost of production become reduced, and our shilly supply foreign markets, greatly enhanced. We have great deal of confidence in these being such improments made in our financial systems, as will bring do the cost of production without reducing in the slight degree the profits of the producers. It is in this that we must expect to compete successfully with producers of other countries in their own markets, cannot expect to build up permanent and extensive